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Semiannual Procurement Report

Fiscal Year 1991

October 1, 1990 - March 31, 1991


Aeronautics and
Administration

INTRODUCTION

This report presents summary data on all NASA procurement actions and detailed information on contracts, grants, agreements and other procurements over \$25,000 awarded by NASA during the first six months of Fiscal Year 1991.

The dollar value on procurements over \$25,000 amounted to 98 percent of the total dollar value of procurement actions completed during the first six months of Fiscal Year 1991. However, these larger procurements accounted for only 27 percent of the total actions.

Procurement action, as used in this report, means contractual actions to obtain supplies, services or construction which increase or decrease funds. A procurement action thus may be a new procurement, or modifications such as supplemental agreements, change orders, or terminations to a contract that change the total amount of funds obligated. An obligation is a contractual commitment to pay for supplies or services that are specified in the contract.

The report was prepared by the Procurement Management Division, Office of Procurement, NASA Headquarters. Inquiries should be addressed to:

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Office of Procurement (Code HM)
Washington, D.C. 20546

(NASA-TM-109273) SUMMARY DATA ON
ALL NASA PROCUREMENT ACTIONS
Semiannual Procurement Report, FY 1
Oct. 1990 - 31 Mar. 1991 (NASA)
30 p

N94-71198

Unclass

Z9/81 0201773

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SUMMARY

NASA's procurements during the first six months of Fiscal Year 1991 totalled \$7,675.3 million. This is 16.9 percent more than was awarded during the corresponding period of Fiscal Year 1990 (for further detail see Page 4).

Approximately 79 percent of the total awards were placed directly with business firms, 10 percent with the California Institute of Technology for operations conducted by or through the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, 6 percent with or through other Government agencies and 4 percent with educational and other nonprofit institutions or organizations (Page 5).

Eighty-two percent, or \$5.0 billion, of the \$6.1 billion total procurement awards available for competition were made on a competitive basis. Of the total awards available for competition, \$205 million, or 3.3 percent, represented competitive new awards, and \$4.8 billion, or 78.4 percent, constituted within-scope modifications (incremental funding actions and change orders) to contracts awarded competitively in prior years. Approximately \$628 million, or 10.2 percent, of the total awards were noncompetitive. Of these, \$52 million, or .8 percent, of the total available for competition represented new noncompetitive awards, and \$576 million, or 9.4 percent, constituted other than competitive modifications to contracts awarded in prior years. In addition, \$494 million, or 8.1 percent, of the total available for competition represented follow-on awards to companies that had been previously selected on a competitive basis (Page 11).

With respect to contract types, awards on contracts having cost-plus-award-fee provisions amounted to 70 percent of the total awards over \$25,000 to business firms. Incentive contracts, both cost-plus-incentive-fee and fixed-priced-incentive, accounted for 12 percent of total awards. Awards on firm-fixed-price contracts accounted for 8 percent of the total. Cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts constituted 7 percent of the total (Page 13).

Small business firms received \$426.2 million or 7 percent of NASA's direct awards to business firms. This percentage reflects the fact that most of the awards to business firms were for large continuing research and development contracts for major systems and major items of hardware. Of the total new contract awards of \$181.2 million to business firms during the six month period, small business firms received \$82.4 million or 46 percent (Page 14). Included in the small business total were NASA awards of \$29.3 million to small and small disadvantaged business through the Small Business Innovation Research Program (Page 16).

Of the \$426.2 million awarded to small business firms, disadvantaged firms received \$138.0 million. The \$138.0 million

comprised \$29.3 million direct awards and \$108.7 million under Section 8(a) of the Small Business Act (Page 19). In addition, small business firms owned and controlled by women have participated in NASA's procurement program and have received contract awards totalling \$30.2 million, while labor surplus area preference awards totalled \$14.4 million (Page 21).

During the six months, 50 states and the District of Columbia participated in NASA's awards over \$25,000. These larger awards went to 1,543 business firms in 40 states and the District of Columbia and to 358 educational and nonprofit organizations in 50 states and the District of Columbia (Page 23).

Note: In this report, all tables and charts present data on total procurements of the types specified in the respective sections. Where the information is limited, e.g., to contracts over \$25,000, such limitation is indicated by footnotes.

NASA PROCUREMENTS
OCTOBER 1, 1990 - MARCH 31, 1991

I. TOTAL PROCUREMENTS

NASA's procurements for the first six months of Fiscal Year 1991 totalled \$7,675.3 million. This is \$1,111.8 million or 16.9 percent more than was awarded during the corresponding period of Fiscal Year 1990.

The number of procurement actions totalled approximately 47,850, a decrease of 8.6 percent over the corresponding period of Fiscal Year 1990.

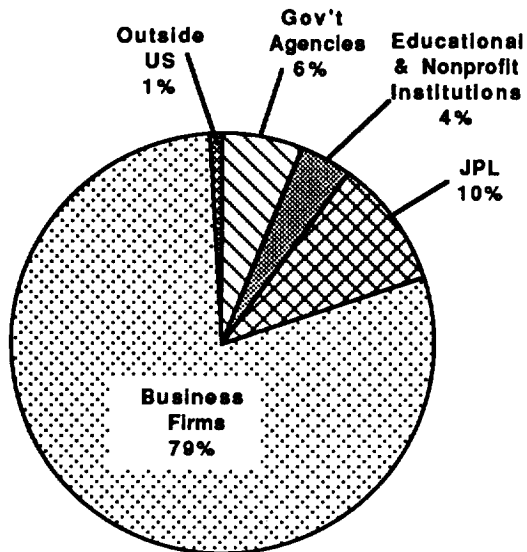
II. AWARDS BY TYPE OF CONTRACTOR

The distribution of NASA's procurement obligations during the first six months of Fiscal Year 1991 is shown in Figure 1. Awards to business firms accounted for 79 percent of the total obligations. These awards totalled \$6,080.9 million which is \$835.3 million more than the first six months of Fiscal Year 1990. Awards on contracts with California Institute of Technology for operations conducted by or through the Government-owned Jet Propulsion Laboratory amounted to \$790.0 million, \$171.1 million or 27.6 percent more than the first six months of Fiscal Year 1990. Awards, including grants and agreements, to educational and other nonprofit institutions totalled \$341.1 million, \$42.4 million or 14.2 percent more than in the first six months of Fiscal Year 1990. Procurements placed through other Government agencies totalled \$429.1 million, \$73.5 million or 20.7 percent more than the first six months of Fiscal Year 1990. The distribution of procurement obligations made by NASA field installation procurement offices is shown on Page 6.

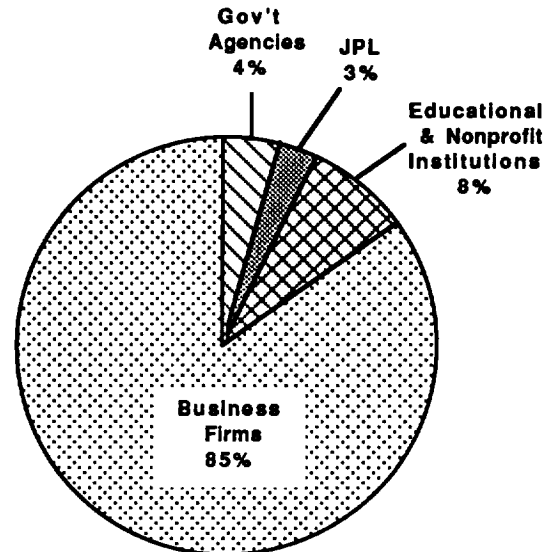
AWARDS BY TYPE OF CONTRACTOR

OCTOBER 1, 1990 - MARCH 31, 1991

AWARDS



ACTIONS



	<u>(Millions)</u>
Total	\$7,675.3
Business Firms	6,080.9
Educational Institutions	234.6
Nonprofit Organizations	106.5
JPL	790.0
Government Agencies	429.1
Outside United States	34.2

	<u>(Thousands)</u>
Total	47.9
Business Firms	40.5
Educational Institutions	3.0
Nonprofit Organizations	1.0
JPL	1.3
Government Agencies	1.9
Outside United States	0.2

Figure 1

AWARDS BY TYPE OF CONTRACTOR
AGENCY-WIDE AND BY INSTALLATION
OCTOBER 1, 1990 - MARCH 31, 1991
(THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

INSTALLATION	TOTAL	BUSINESS FIRMS	EDUCATIONAL & NONPROFIT	GOVERNMENT AGENCIES	OUTSIDE U.S.
TOTAL	\$7,675,267	\$6,080,883	\$1,131,109	\$429,059	\$34,216
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
AMES	275,227	222,248	38,333	14,011	635
GODDARD	970,785	815,806	101,381	48,298	5,300
HEADQUARTERS	493,398	134,662	85,478	273,255	3
JOHNSON	1,421,430	1,380,361	19,994	10,582	10,493
KENNEDY	977,114	940,054	2,332	34,211	517
LANGLEY	182,673	152,789	23,553	5,864	467
LEWIS	473,089	435,072	26,711	10,960	346
MARSHALL	2,020,177	1,943,867	41,920	31,530	2,860
STENNIS	55,089	53,355	1,386	348	--
NRO/JPL	806,285	2,669	790,021*	--	13,595

* Awards on contracts for operation of JPL.

III. COMPETITION IN NASA AWARDS

A. Competition in Contracting Act

Full and open competition, with limited exceptions, is the required standard for procurements within the federal government in accordance with the Competition in Contracting Act (P.L. 98-369). Full and open competition means that all responsible sources are permitted to compete. The competitive procedures authorized for use in full and open competition are sealed bidding; competitive proposals (if sealed bidding is not appropriate); a combination of these procedures (such as two-step sealed bidding); and other competitive procedures expressly provided for, including architect-engineer procedures in accordance with Public Law 92-582, broad agency announcements for basic research proposals, and General Services Administration multiple award schedules.

Contracting without providing for full and open competition is provided for only under the following circumstances:

- (1) Only one responsible source exists and no other supplies or services will satisfy agency requirements;
- (2) Unusual and compelling urgency;
- (3) Industrial mobilization; or engineering, developmental, or research capability;
- (4) International agreement;
- (5) Statutory authorization or requirement;
- (6) National security; and,
- (7) Public interest.

Written justifications are required at NASA in order to award procurements on other than a full and open competition basis. The approvals for these justifications are as follows:

<u>Size of Procurement</u>	<u>Approving Official</u>
\$100,000 or less	A level above the contracting officer
\$100,000 - \$1 million	Center competition advocate
\$1 million - \$10 million	Center director
Over \$10 million	NASA procurement executive

To enhance and promote competition and eliminate barriers to full and open competition, NASA has developed a competition advocacy program. In addition to appointing an agency competition advocate, a competition advocate has been designated at each NASA Center.

B. Reporting of Competition

Federal agencies are required to submit to Congress an annual report summarizing accomplishments of the agency's competition advocacy program during the past year. In addition, the report describes proposed actions for the current year to increase competition and reduce noncompetitive contract awards. For measuring competition statistics, awards to universities and nonprofit organizations, as well as awards to business, are included in the overall base. For the purpose of developing and reporting uniform competition statistics, all federal agencies use this common baseline.

The reporting of competition excludes from the base the following categories of procurement actions, for which there is no opportunity for competition:

- (1) Any procurements authorized or required by statute to be awarded to a designated source;
- (2) Awards under Section 8(a) of the Small Business Act, as amended;
- (3) Awards for utilities (excluding telecommunications) where there is no opportunity for competition;
- (4) Directed acquisitions for foreign governments;
- (5) Brand named products for authorized resale; and,
- (6) Other awards for which there is no opportunity for competition.

C. Competition During First Six Months of Fiscal Year 1991

Overall Competitive Performance - NASA's awards to business firms, educational institutions, and nonprofit organizations for the first six months of Fiscal Year 1991 are shown in Figure 2. Of the total awards of \$6,144.9 million available for competition, \$5,022.7 million, or 81.7 percent, represents competed procurements; \$494.2 million, or 8.1 percent, represents follow-on procurements which were made to contractors that had been previously awarded competitive contracts; \$628.0 million, or 10.2 percent, constituted other

than competitive procurements. It should also be noted that \$1,530.4 million in awards represented procurements that were not available for competition. These are the procurements identified above in the Reporting of Competition discussion. Also included in this category are grants, cooperative agreements, awards to other government agencies, noncompetitive small purchases not over \$2,500, and awards to California Institute of Technology for the operation of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory. The distribution of competition on NASA awards made by field installation procurement offices is shown on page 10.

Competitive Procurements - Of the \$5,022.7 million in awards which were competed, \$204.9 million, or 4.1 percent of these awards, represented new contracts, and \$4,817.8 million, or 95.9 percent, were in-scope modifications (incremental funding actions and change orders) to contracts awarded on a competitive basis in prior years. Of the \$204.9 million in new awards, \$132.5 million, or 64.7 percent, were contracts awarded through negotiation; while \$72.4 million, or 35.3 percent, were awarded on the basis of sealed bidding. The preponderance of competitive awards made through the negotiation process reflects NASA's principal mission as a research and development agency. A significant portion of the procurements awarded through sealed bidding were for construction efforts.

Noncompetitive Procurements - Of the \$628.0 million in noncompetitive awards, \$51.9 million, or 8.3 percent, represented new awards; whereas \$576.1 million, or 91.7 percent, constituted other than competitive modifications to contracts awarded in prior years. Awards in this category are supported by justifications for other than full and open competition.

Noncompetitive New Awards - Of the \$51.9 million in noncompetitive new awards, \$19.5 million were awards over \$25,000. Of these awards, the justifications for other than full and open competition for 71.8 percent, or \$14.0 million, in new noncompetitive awards were based on the first CICA exception indicated above, only one responsible source. The justifications for an additional 19.5 percent, or \$3.8 million, in new noncompetitive awards were based on the second CICA exception, unusual or compelling urgency. The justifications for the remaining 8.7 percent of the new noncompetitive awards cited CICA exceptions 3, industrial mobilization; 4, international agreement; or 5, statutory authorization or requirement.

Follow-on Awards - In addition to the categories of competitive and noncompetitive awards, NASA awarded \$494.2 million in follow-ons to competitive procurements, of which approximately \$81,000 represented new awards and \$494.1 million were modifications to existing contracts awarded in prior years.

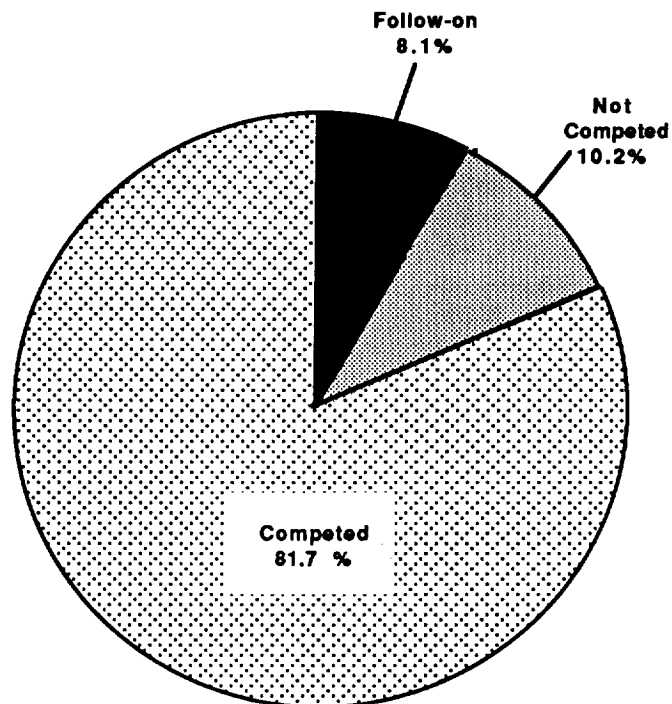
COMPETITION IN NASA AWARDS*
 AGENCY-WIDE AND BY INSTALLATION
 OCTOBER 1, 1990 - MARCH 31, 1991
 (THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

INSTALLATION	TOTAL AWARDS			NEW CONTRACTS		
	TOTAL	COMPETITIVE		TOTAL	COMPETITIVE	
		AMOUNT	PERCENT		AMOUNT	PERCENT
TOTAL	\$6,144,936	\$5,022,737	81.7	\$256,872	\$204,874	79.8
AMES	211,678	196,853	93.0	37,947	35,277	93.0
GODDARD	861,539	722,811	83.9	71,635	40,127	56.0
HEADQUARTERS	141,576	122,933	86.8	7,205	4,727	65.6
JOHNSON	1,397,393	1,017,081	72.8	27,336	21,759	79.6
KENNEDY	937,640	773,762	82.5	28,042	25,857	92.2
LANGLEY	140,045	130,225	93.0	33,337	32,059	96.2
LEWIS	410,139	321,821	78.5	28,731	25,792	89.8
MARSHALL	1,975,519	1,682,477	85.2	19,238	16,491	85.7
NRO/JPL	16,271	2,669	16.4	1,297	1,297	100.0
STENNIS	53,136	52,105	98.1	2,104	1,488	70.7

*Excludes awards not available for competition.

COMPETITION IN NASA AWARDS

OCTOBER 1, 1990 - MARCH 31, 1991



	(Millions)	(Percent)
Total Available for Competition **	\$6,144.9	100.0
Competed	5,022.7	81.7
New Awards	204.9	3.3
Sealed Bids	72.4	1.2
Negotiated	132.5	2.1
Modifications	4,817.8	78.4
Sealed Bids	16.6	.3
Negotiated	4,801.2	78.1
Not Competed	628.0	10.2
New Awards	51.9	.8
Modifications	576.1	9.4
Follow-on	494.2	8.1
New Awards	0.1	*
Modifications	494.1	8.1

* Less than .05 percent.

** The \$6,144.9 million does not include \$1,530.4 million in awards which were not available for competition.

Figure 2

IV. AWARDS TO BUSINESS FIRMS

A. Awards By Contract Type

Figure 3 categorizes the first six months of Fiscal Year 1991 awards over \$25,000 to business firms by contract type.

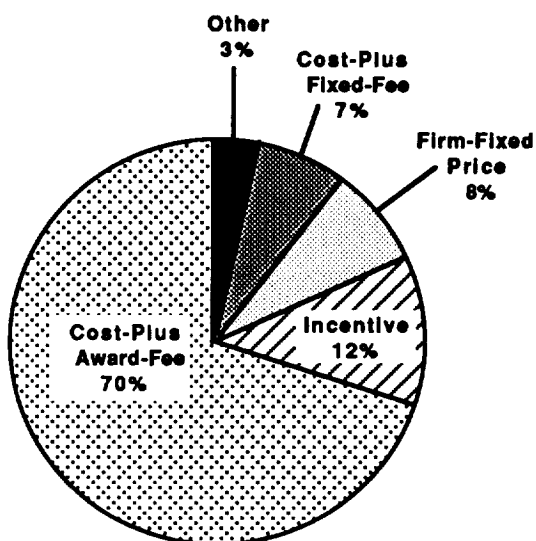
Contracts and modifications to contracts having cost-plus-award-fee provisions with business firms accounted for 70 percent of the total dollars as compared to 62 percent the first six months of Fiscal Year 1990. Incentive contracts, both cost-plus and fixed-price, were 12 percent of total dollars as compared to 20 percent during the first half of Fiscal Year 1990. Cost-plus-fixed-fee amounted to 7 percent and firm-fixed-price contracts represented 8 percent, as compared to 9 and 8 percent respectively for the first six months of Fiscal Year 1990.

While representing only 8 percent of the total dollars, firm-fixed-price contracts accounted for 43 percent of the total actions placed with business firms. Cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts accounted for 31 percent, cost-plus-award-fee contracts accounted for 20 percent, and incentive contracts accounted for 2 percent of the total actions.

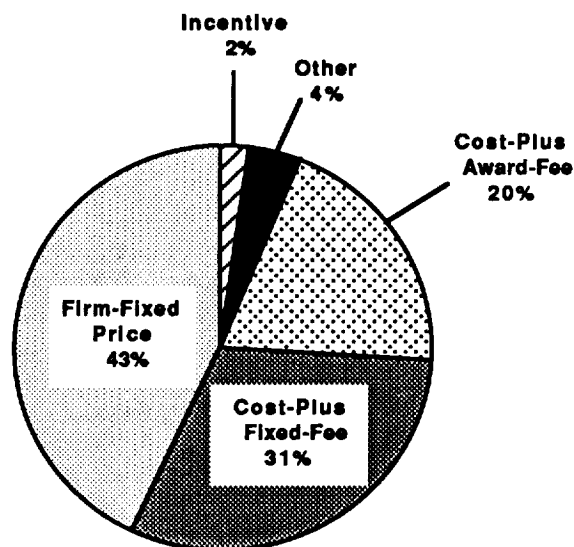
AWARDS BY CONTRACT TYPE DIRECT AWARDS TO BUSINESS FIRMS*

OCTOBER 1, 1990 - MARCH 31, 1991

AWARDS



ACTIONS



	(Millions)	Actions
Total	\$5,969.7	6,654
Firm-Fixed-Price	491.8	2,849
Incentive	726.3	151
Fixed-Price-Incentive	18.2	44
Cost-Plus-Incentive-Fee	708.1	107
Cost-Plus-Award-Fee	4,183.5	1,329
Cost-Plus-Fixed-Fee	426.3	2,058
Other	141.8	267
Fixed-Price-Redetermination	1.0	15
Economic Price Adjustment	50.6	12
Cost-No-Fee	74.9	90
Cost-Sharing	13.1	59
Labor-Hour	.3	17
Time and Material	1.9	74

* Excludes smaller procurements, generally those of \$25,000 or less and orders under GSA Federal Supply Schedule contracts.

Figure 3

B. Small Business Participation

Total Small Business - During the first six months of Fiscal Year 1991, NASA direct awards to small business firms totalled \$426.2 million. These awards constituted 7 percent of the total awards to business firms. The dollar awards to small business firms during the period resulted from 29 thousand procurement actions or 72 percent of the total number of actions placed with business firms (See Figure 4).

Share of New Contracts - The majority of NASA's direct awards to business firms involve large continuing research and development contracts for major systems and major items of hardware. Of the total new contract awards of \$181.2 million to business firms during the first six months of Fiscal Year 1991, small business firms received \$82.4 million or 46 percent.

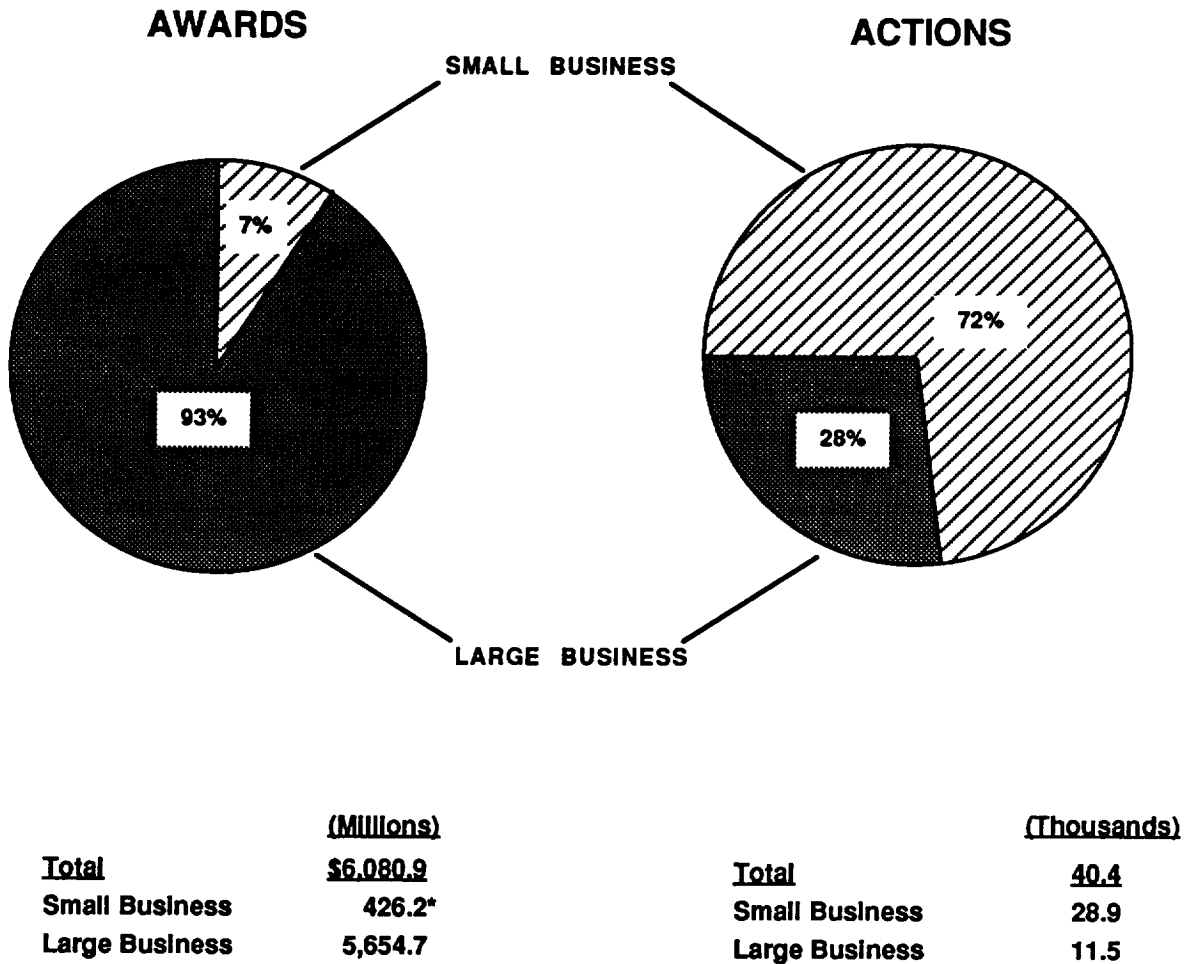
Share of Smaller Awards - Awards of \$25,000 or less to business firms during the first six months of Fiscal Year 1991 totalled \$87.0 million. Of these smaller awards, small business firms received \$45.6 million or 52 percent.

Extent of Maximum Possible Participation in New Awards Assuming that the smaller awards represented new purchases, the total amount of new business awards in which small business could have participated was \$268.2 million, consisting of the \$181.2 million in new awards over \$25,000 and the \$87.0 million in awards of \$25,000 or less. Of this \$268.2 million in new business awards, small business received \$128.0 million or 48 percent.

Small Business Set-Asides - Small business set-asides are defined as competitive awards which are limited only to small business. The small business set-aside program continues to exert a strong influence on the capability of small business firms to participate in the space program. In the first six months of Fiscal Year 1991, these set-asides amounted to \$140.0 million representing 32.9 percent of the total awards to small business and 2.3 percent of the total awards to all business firms. See Figure 5 for Agency totals and Page 18 for distribution of small business set-aside awards made by NASA field installation procurement offices.

SMALL BUSINESS PARTICIPATION

OCTOBER 1, 1990 - MARCH 31, 1991



* Includes \$108.7 million awarded to small minority firms under Authority of Section 8(a) of the Small Business Act, also includes \$29.3 million awarded through the Small Business Innovation Research Program.

Figure 4

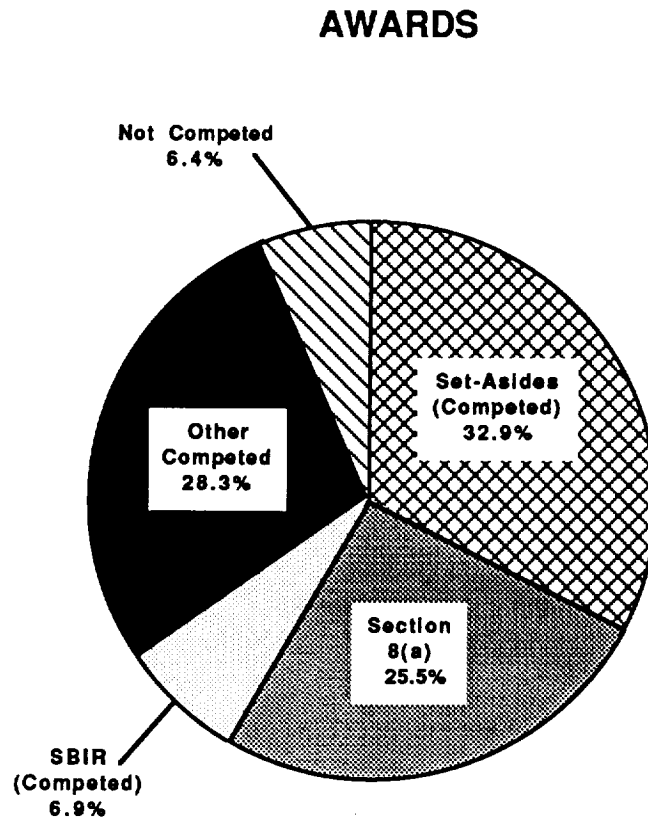
Small Business Innovation Research - The Small Business Innovation Development Act of 1982, P.L. 97-219, became law on July 22, 1982. The Act mandated that Federal agencies whose extramural budgets for research and development exceeded a stated threshold, establish a Small Business Innovation Research Program (SBIR). Statutory requirements are aimed at assisting small/small disadvantaged business participation in the objectives of the program: to stimulate technological innovation in the private sector; to strengthen the role of small business in meeting Federal research and development needs; to increase the commercialization of innovations derived from Federal research and development; and to encourage small disadvantaged business participation in technological innovation. During the first six months of Fiscal Year 1991, NASA awarded 275 new SBIR contracts totalling \$15.5 million. Of this amount, 266 were Phase I awards totalling \$13.2 million and 9 were Phase II awards totalling \$2.3 million. Also during this period, NASA funded on-going Phase II contracts totalling \$13.8 million. Included in the total SBIR awards of \$29.3 million, 19 contracts, or \$1.8 million, were awarded to small disadvantaged business firms.

C. Distribution of Small Business Awards

In addition to the \$140.0 million in small business set-asides and the \$29.3 million awarded through the Small Business Innovation Research Program, small business firms eligible for participation in the Section 8(a) Program received a total of \$108.7 million in such awards. Also, small business firms received \$120.9 million in other competitive awards and \$27.3 million in procurement awards which were not competed. See Figure 5 for Agency totals and page 18 for distribution of awards made by NASA field installation offices.

DISTRIBUTION OF SMALL BUSINESS AWARDS

OCTOBER 1, 1990 - MARCH 31, 1991



	(Millions)
<u>Total Small Business</u>	<u>\$426.2</u>
Set-Asides	140.0
Section 8(a)	108.7
SBIR	29.3
Other Completed	120.9
Not Completed	27.3

Figure 5

DISTRIBUTION OF SMALL BUSINESS AWARDS
 AGENCY-WIDE AND BY INSTALLATION
 OCTOBER 1, 1990 - MARCH 31, 1991
 (THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

INSTALLATION	Small Business Awards					
	Total	Full and Open Competition	Small Business Set-Asides	Small Business Innovation Research	Section 8(a)	Other Than Competitive
TOTAL	\$426,150	\$120,832	\$139,996	\$29,349	\$108,713	\$27,260
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
AMES	75,559	26,103	33,918	3,597	7,685	4,256
GODDARD	81,147	14,605	18,873	3,438	35,477	8,754
HEADQUARTERS	19,625	4,070	988	--	12,820	1,747
JOHNSON	61,093	11,714	31,356	6,755	9,315	1,953
KENNEDY	18,861	11,014	3,177	1,050	2,751	869
LANGLEY	40,991	11,747	12,914	4,006	9,026	3,298
LEWIS	73,524	14,088	28,774	4,442	22,811	3,409
MARSHALL	49,048	25,941	9,078	3,092	8,032	2,905
NRO/JPL	2,669	--	--	2,669	--	--
STENNIS	3,633	1,550	918	300	796	69

D. Small Disadvantaged Business Participation

NASA's prime contract awards to small disadvantaged business firms during the first six months of Fiscal Year 1991 totalled \$138.0 million. NASA has made continuing efforts to increase disadvantaged business participation in NASA's procurements through (1) direct awards, (2) awards placed under Section 8(a) of the Small Business Act, and (3) small disadvantaged business subcontracting. Support service contract awards have also been expanded as a result of a variety of technical services and research and development efforts as well as other services. During the first six months of Fiscal Year 1991, awards to small disadvantaged business totalled \$138.0 million consisting of \$29.3 million direct awards and \$108.7 million Section 8(a) awards. See Page 20 for distribution of small disadvantaged business awards made by NASA field installation procurement offices.

SMALL DISADVANTAGED & WOMEN-OWNED BUSINESS PARTICIPATION
PRIME CONTRACT AWARDS
AGENCY-WIDE AND BY INSTALLATION
OCTOBER 1, 1990 - MARCH 31, 1991
(THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

INSTALLATION	SMALL DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS			Women-Owned
	Total	Direct	Section 8(a)	Small
	Awards	Awards	Awards	Business
				Awards
TOTAL AWARDS	\$138,021	\$29,308*	\$108,713	\$30,223*
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
AMES	15,926	8,241	7,685	3,938
GODDARD	39,193	3,716	35,477	5,522
HEADQUARTERS	13,861	1,041	12,820	2,933
JOHNSON	16,801	7,486	9,315	7,762
KENNEDY	3,591	840	2,751	1,548
LANGLEY	10,934	1,908	9,026	2,223
LEWIS	27,245	4,434	22,811	3,141
MARSHALL	9,674	1,642	8,032	2,726
NRO/JPL	--	--	--	374
STENNIS	796	--	796	56

*Includes awards through the Small Business Innovation Research Program. Excludes orders against federal supply contracts.

E. Women-Owned Small Business Participation

In accordance with Executive Order 12138, Women's Business Enterprise, NASA extends a particular effort to ensure that business firms owned and controlled by women have an equitable opportunity to participate in NASA's Procurement Program. During the first six months of Fiscal Year 1991, women-owned firms received prime contract awards totalling \$30.2 million. See Page 20 for distribution of women-owned business awards made by NASA field installation procurement offices.

F. Labor Surplus Preference

It is NASA policy to assist labor surplus area concerns to an extent consistent with procurement objectives and regulations. NASA awards set-aside procurements which ensure that a significant part of the work will be performed in designated labor surplus areas. During the first six months of Fiscal Year 1991, labor surplus area preference awards totalled \$14.4 million.

G. Awards by Type of Effort

During the first six months of Fiscal Year 1991, \$5,993.9 million was awarded to business firms in support of effort in research and development, services, and supplies and equipment procurements. A breakout of these awards by category is shown below:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Number of Contracts</u>	<u>Total (Millions)</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>3,291</u>	<u>\$5,993.9*</u>
<u>Research & Development</u>	<u>1,381</u>	<u>2,159.8</u>
Space Flight	81	745.7
Aeronautics & Space Technology	620	492.1
Space Station	16	267.9
Space Science and Applications	312	212.4
Space Operations	45	196.2
Commercial Programs	27	89.4
Other Space R&D	255	150.7
Other R&D	25	5.4
<u>Services</u>	<u>1,008</u>	<u>2,260.7</u>
<u>Supplies & Equipment</u>	<u>902</u>	<u>1,573.4</u>

*Excludes smaller procurements, generally those of \$25,000 or less.

H. Business Firms Receiving the Largest Awards - Of the \$6,080.9 million direct awards to business firms during the first six months of Fiscal Year 1991, 50 firms received awards of \$10 million and over totalling \$5,423.2 million or 89 percent. Six of these firms are small business and one is a small disadvantaged business.

V. AWARDS TO EDUCATIONAL AND OTHER NONPROFIT INSTITUTIONS

During the first six months of Fiscal Year 1991, \$341.1 million was awarded to educational and other nonprofit institutions. Of this amount, \$234.6 million was awarded to educational institutions and \$106.5 million to other nonprofit organizations. The division of these awards among different types of instruments, i.e., contracts, grants and agreements is shown below:

Type of Award	Total (Millions)	Educational Institutions (Millions)	Nonprofit Organizations (Millions)
<u>Total</u>	<u>\$341.1</u>	<u>\$234.6*</u>	<u>\$106.5</u>
Contracts	174.1	92.3	81.8
Grants	127.2	115.9	11.3
Agreements	39.8	26.4	13.4

*Excludes JPL

VI. CONTRACT FOR OPERATION OF JET PROPULSION LABORATORY

The Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL) is a Government-owned research and development facility, operated for NASA by the California Institute of Technology. The Laboratory carries out research programs and flight projects and conceives and executes advanced development and experimental engineering investigations to further the technology required for the Nation's space program. The primary emphasis of the Laboratory's effort is on the carrying out of unmanned lunar, planetary and deep-space scientific missions.

Awards to JPL during the first six months of Fiscal Year 1991 totalled \$790.0 million. Of this amount, JPL awarded \$282.5 million as subcontracts or purchases with business firms.

VII. AWARDS THROUGH OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

During the first six months of Fiscal Year 1991, \$429.1 million was awarded through other government agencies. The following table shows the distribution of these awards by agency.

AWARDS THROUGH OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES OCTOBER 1, 1990 - MARCH 31, 1991

<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>MILLIONS</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>\$429.1</u>	<u>100.0</u>
<u>\$25,000 AND OVER</u>	<u>366.3</u>	<u>85.4</u>
TREASURY	146.6	34.2
AIR FORCE	122.1	28.5
ENERGY DEPARTMENT	44.7	10.4
NAVY	18.3	4.3
ARMY	13.6	3.2
INTERIOR DEPARTMENT	4.5	1.0
COMMERCE DEPARTMENT	4.4	1.0
NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION	3.8	.9
OTHER GOV'T AGENCIES	8.3	1.9
<u>UNDER \$25,000</u>	<u>62.8</u>	<u>14.6</u>

VIII. U.S. GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF AWARDS

During the first six months of Fiscal Year 1991, 50 states and the District of Columbia participated in NASA's direct awards of \$25,000 and over. These larger awards were distributed among 5,725 contracts and went to 1,901 different organizations in 702 different cities. Of the 1,901 organizations, 1,543 are business firms located in 580 cities in 40 states and the District of Columbia; 358 are educational and nonprofit organizations located in 239 cities in 50 states and the District of Columbia (See Page 24).

The categorizations of NASA procurements by state is based on the location where the items are to be produced or supplied from stock; where the services will be performed; or with respect to construction contracts, the construction site.

U.S. GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION
OF NASA PRIME CONTRACT AWARDS
OCTOBER 1, 1990 - MARCH 31, 1991

STATE	TOTAL (THOUSANDS)	BUSINESS (THOUSANDS)	EDUCATIONAL & NONPROFIT (THOUSANDS)
TOTAL	\$6,332,197	\$5,993,303	\$338,894
ALABAMA	722,457	710,468	11,989
ALASKA	2,169	1	2,168
ARIZONA	12,871	6,503	6,368
ARKANSAS	58	15	43
CALIFORNIA	1,841,968	1,755,151	86,817
COLORADO	186,021	179,088	6,933
CONNECTICUT	31,392	30,585	807
DELAWARE	653	145	508
DIST COLUMBIA	33,139	25,309	7,830
FLORIDA	990,236	986,462	3,774
GEORGIA	6,042	4,007	2,035
HAWAII	3,387	230	3,157
IDAHO	1,518	--	1,518
ILLINOIS	7,523	3,419	4,104
INDIANA	10,275	8,287	1,988
IOWA	4,842	--	4,842
KANSAS	1,797	1,321	476
KENTUCKY	1,335	820	515
LOUISIANA	305,470	304,965	505
MAINE	390	63	327
MARYLAND	418,778	382,094	36,684
MASSACHUSETTS	51,668	12,663	39,005
MICHIGAN	9,280	3,012	6,268
MINNESOTA	2,188	944	1,244
MISSISSIPPI	52,387	51,594	793
MISSOURI	8,478	6,223	2,255
MONTANA	139	--	139
NEBRASKA	196	--	196
NEVADA	184	195	(11)
NEW HAMPSHIRE	4,066	686	3,380
NEW JERSEY	54,053	51,473	2,580
NEW MEXICO	25,527	23,041	2,486
NEW YORK	24,250	13,832	10,418
NORTH CAROLINA	4,446	586	3,860
NORTH DAKOTA	31	--	31
OHIO	138,465	122,147	16,318
OKLAHOMA	1,941	--	1,941
OREGON	2,074	1,330	744
PENNSYLVANIA	106,419	100,440	5,979
RHODE ISLAND	930	155	775
SOUTH CAROLINA	494	--	494
SOUTH DAKOTA	252	--	252
TENNESSEE	9,788	6,775	3,013
TEXAS	640,018	613,348	26,670
UTAH	354,649	353,722	927
VERMONT	62	40	22
VIRGINIA	219,735	202,418	17,317
WASHINGTON	12,644	10,857	1,787
WEST VIRGINIA	1,521	--	1,521
WISCONSIN	23,937	18,889	5,048
WYOMING	54	--	54

Note: Excludes smaller procurements, generally those of \$25,000 or less; also excludes awards placed through other Government agencies, awards outside the U.S., and actions on the JPL contracts.

IX. AWARDS PLACED OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

During the first six months of Fiscal Year 1991, NASA placed \$34.7 million in awards that are being performed outside the United States. The awards are being performed in 15 different countries.

<u>PLACE OF PERFORMANCE</u>	<u>(THOUSANDS)</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>\$34,708*</u>
AUSTRALIA	6,440
BERMUDA	269
CANADA	13,019
CHILE	765
FRANCE	622
GERMANY	2,014
ISRAEL	85
ITALY	44
JAPAN	106
NETHERLANDS	223
PUERTO RICO	44
SINGAPORE	29
SPAIN	9,838
SWITZERLAND	299
UNITED KINGDOM	911

*EXCLUDES SMALLER PROCUREMENTS, GENERALLY
THOSE OF \$25,000 OR LESS.

X. PROCUREMENT ACTIVITY BY INSTALLATION

Most of NASA's purchases and contracts are made by the procurement offices of its field installations. During the first six months of Fiscal Year 1991, these offices accounted for 93.6 percent of the procurement dollars.

<u>INSTALLATION</u>	<u>AWARDS (MILLIONS)</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>\$7,675.3</u>	<u>100.0</u>
MARSHALL SPC FLT CENTER	2,020.2	26.3
JOHNSON SPACE CENTER	1,421.4	18.5
KENNEDY SPACE CENTER	977.1	12.7
GODDARD SPACE FLT CENTER	970.8	12.7
NASA RESIDENT OFFICE/JPL	806.3	10.5
HEADQUARTERS	493.4	6.4
LEWIS RESEARCH CENTER	473.1	6.2
AMES RESEARCH CENTER	275.2	3.6
LANGLEY RESEARCH CENTER	182.7	2.4
STENNIS SPACE CENTER	55.1	.7

GLOSSARY

The data contained in this publication were compiled on the basis of the definitions given below:

1. Sealed Bids - Procurement actions resulting from acceptance of bids made by contractors in response to solicitations.
2. Award - See procurement action.
3. Coverage
 - a. Summary data are provided in terms of obligations on all procurement actions (see item 8). The obligation data are obtained from the agency's fiscal records.
 - b. Detailed data - Information on procurements includes all contracts, grants, agreements and all other procurements over \$25,000. Wherever exclusions apply, a generalized footnote is provided, e.g., "excludes smaller procurements, generally those of \$25,000 or less".
4. Intragovernmental - Procurement actions placed through other Government agencies. This category excludes orders placed under Federal Supply Schedule contracts and awards to small disadvantaged business through the Small Business Administration under Section 8(a) of the Small Business Act.
5. Modification - Any written alteration in the specifications, delivery point, contract period, price, quantity, or other contract requirement of an existing contract, whether accomplished by unilateral action in accordance with a contract clause or by mutual agreement of the parties to the contract. It includes (a) bilateral actions, such as supplemental agreements, and (b) unilateral actions, such as change orders, notices of termination, and notices of the exercise of an option.
6. Competitive - Procurements where offers are solicited from more than one responsible offeror capable of satisfying the Government's requirements wholly or partially, and the award or awards were made on the basis of price, design or technical competition.
7. Other Than Competitive - Procurements where an offer was solicited and received from only one responsible offeror capable of satisfying the Government's requirements wholly or partially. (Includes contracts resulting from unsolicited proposals.)

8. Procurement Action (Award) - Any contractual action to obtain supplies, services or construction which increase or decrease funds including:
- a. Letter contracts or other preliminary notices of awards.
 - b. Definitive contracts, including purchase orders.
 - c. Orders under GSA Federal Supply Schedule contracts, basic ordering agreements, and against indefinite delivery type contracts.
 - d. Intragovernmental orders.
 - e. Grants.
 - f. Cooperative & Space Act Agreements.
 - g. Supplemental agreements, change orders, administrative changes and terminations to existing procurements.
9. Small Business - For purposes of Government procurements, a profit making concern, including its affiliates, which is independently owned and operated, is not dominant in its field and further qualifies under the size standards criteria of the Small Business Administration (SBA). These criteria are published under Title 13 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Section 121.3-8, and in the Federal Acquisition Regulation, Part 19, Subpart 19.1. For service industries, the size standard generally is based on average annual receipts over a three-year period, depending on the service to be procured. Generally, in the case of agricultural or manufactured products, the size standards are determined on the basis of number of employees. The applicable size standard is prescribed in each NASA procurement solicitation.

